

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol. VII.

WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 10, 1832—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M^r WILLIAMS

No. 356

We have contemplated with regret the practice of electioneering, as it has so long and so generally prevailed in this State—we mean the practice of haranguing and treating at public places prevailing to our annual elections. We copy from the columns of the last Raleigh Star the following presentment of the grand jury of Wayne county; and hope the day is not far distant, when not only the grand juries of all our counties, but every sober minded and good citizen throughout the State, will set his face against a practice at once so destructive to the morality of the people, so subversive of the ends for which elections were instituted, and so derogatory to the character of the free and independent citizen of an enlightened republic.

Hillsboro Rec.

PRESENTMENT.

State of North Carolina—Wayne county. Superior Court of Law—April Term, 1832. The Grand Jury for the county of Wayne, called upon to direct their attention to the violations of the laws of the State, and to the practices which are injurious to the good order and happiness of society, feel themselves in duty bound to notice a custom which has prevailed in many parts of the State, and which has extended into the county of Wayne—they mean the practice of treating (so called) at the polls at all meetings of the people previous to the annual elections, and at the elections. This practice the grand jury believe to be the source of many serious moral and political evils. It destroys the good habits of industry and sobriety, begets habits of intemperance, causes quarrels, litigation, and often bloodshed. In a political point of view, the consequences of the practice are highly pernicious. Electioneering or courting popular favor by giving spirits, equalize the pretensions of the blockhead and the man of sense—of the ignorant and the honest man—since these means of winning favor being equally in the power of all who can command and squander money the choice of the people can no longer directed to the merits of the candidates. The sycophant, who gives out brandy, who enlists the greatest number of drunkards in his cause, whose supporters can make them most noise, is most likely, while this practice continues, to carry his point; while sober, sedate & honest men turn with disgust from the tumult of such a poll; men of moderate estates, however meritorious, unwilling to purchase popular favor by debasing themselves and corrupting the people, are driven from such a contest; and the election but too often results in the choice of a man to direct the destiny of the state whom the sober sense & reflection of the people would never have thought worthy of confidence even in the minor concerns of interest. Such a practice, so destructive of the morality of the people and so hostile to the excellent principles of our republican government, deserves the highest reprobation and the firmest opposition.

The grand jury, therefore, present the practice of treating persons to and at elections as a nuisance meriting the correction of the law; and they severally instruct the fathers of families, professors of religion, the zealous friends of republican government, and all who honor virtue and good vice, to unite their efforts to discourage and to suppress the practice of treating with spirits at elections.

Micajah Cox, Foreman.

Quadrus Hamilton, Jesse Brewer, A. F. Moore, Solomon Bradberry, Jethro Harrell, Jesse Jones, Elisha Applewhite, Washington R. Hooks, Luke Woodard, Jacob Barnes, Charles Jordan, Lodewic Allord, Jesse Bogus, George Herring, Jesse Thompson Josiah Q. Garland.

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORN. CHRONICLE. We have been informed that a new machine for raising a ship of the line from the water, has been invented by Commodore Rogers. To give, if we can, a rude outline of this invention, which, simple as it may be difficult to express by words, the great and strong timbers are driven to a great depth in the mud, perpendicularly, and equal distances from each other, leaving a space between the two inner rows proportioned to the width of a first rate ship of the line, resembling colonnades rising in the shape of an inclined plane from the water to the land. Beams are then laid longitudinally on the tops of these timbers, and strongly secured in that position. The beams are then passed through the port holes of the ship extending to a considerable length, to each of which a large iron keel is attached, which passes under the

keel, and is bound to the timbers projecting from the port holes on the other side of the vessel. This is done that all the strain may rest upon the keel, by which means the starting of the planks or timbers in this gigantic experiment is avoided. Ropes are then attached to the bow and to the stern, as well as to the timbers projecting from her port holes. A capstern with powerful levers is fixed in front of the what, for want of a better name, we will denominate the ship's ways, to which these cables are bound, and which, by being turned, brings the ship from her element. She rests on this inclined plane by the timbers projecting from her port holes, & is drawn up by the capstern to the point of her destination. Hanging in her chains and suspended in the air, she travels up the inclined plane, without the starting of a single plank or timber.

We understand that this invention is to be tested on the frigate Potomac, recently launched at Washington. The value of this discovery, like every thing else, is dependent on experiment alone. It is too late to tell to Americans now, that they are second and subordinate, incapable of invention, and only competent to follow in the wake of European genius. The trammels of foreign dictation have been broken, effectually broken. Our countrymen begin to feel their own strength, other than physical. Fisher Ames has told us, that it is enough for us that we are Americans; that character, continues that illustrious orator, should comprehend all our attachments.

Good effects of Hard Labor upon Offenders.—Since the introduction of the tread corn mill in the Brixton House of Correction, its good effects upon the morality of that class of offenders who are subjected to the summary punishment of the Magistrate, has been most salutary. The construction of the machinery of the mill is such that it inflicts a severe blow on the part of the head of those who are idle, at certain periodical revolutions, which the machine makes. Thus the culprits being constantly kept at hard labor for a limited number of hours a day, or being incessantly exposed to chastisement, have a great aversion to the discipline, and are generally discharged from the prison very beneficially reformed in their characters. It also operates powerfully as a check to crime, by deterring those, to whom its nature has been explained by their suffering companions. The number of disorderly persons who have infested the borough, Blackfriar's road, and all the leading avenues on the Surrey side of the Thames, have in consequence, been very perceptibly diminished. On Monday afternoon last, after the removal of some convicts from Tothill field's prison, to the credit of the police of Westminster, it was found that not a single prisoner in the jail was charged with felony! We believe such an occurrence has not taken place before, since the building of the prison.—English paper.

An Irish gentleman, wishing to shew the excess of his affection, thus addressed the sweet creature to whom he was linked for life by the chains of hymen:—"Heaven forbid, my dear, that I should ever live to see you a widow."

EARLY RISING.

I don't know a practice which I should more recommend than early rising, whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind, were the objects in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning! What a delightful bloom flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glides into the soul from hearing the devotional matins of the lark, and from beholding the new born scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they overlook the hours which are lost in morning sloth and unreasonable indulgence. I have injured myself for many years to this habit of early rising. In the spring months of April and May particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a rude neglect to all those sweets which opened to salute me, & always find so much more deduced from the firmness of my health and the vigor of my understanding.—Bennet's Letters.

FOR SALE.

A neat new Jersey Waggon
Apply to THE PRINTER.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

Pastoral Address of the Rt. Rev. R. C. Moore, D. D. delivered to the Episcopal Convention of the State of North Carolina, assembled at Raleigh, April 22d, 1832.

BRETHREN,

It has pleased Almighty God to permit us again to assemble together, and, as the Council of his Church, to unite our efforts in the advancement of the Gospel of his Grace. To observe the work of the Lord to prosper in our hands should excite in our minds the most fervent gratitude to Heaven, and impel us to greater and more vigorous exertions in his cause.

It is but a few years, since the work in which we are engaged was commenced—An assembly composed of nine individuals, impressed with a desire to raise the church of her fathers from the ruin in which it was involved, nobly united in the attempt. With a zeal proportioned to the difficulties with which they had to struggle, a zeal which no obstacle could arrest; they laid the foundation upon which, under the divine blessing, we have thus far raised the superstructure.—If they in a moment so unpromising conceived the hallowed design, how ought our minds to be encouraged with the animating prospect before us! If three Clergymen and six of the Laity, trusting in the goodness of the Almighty, and looking up to him for assistance, could hold of the ark of the Lord, and bore it successfully upon their shoulders, how much may be expected from the joint effort of a Convention, consisting of eleven ministers of the Gospel, and between twenty and thirty members of the congregation.—The presence of gentlemen from such distant parts of the diocese, forms an evidence of zeal the most encouraging, and may be considered as the loudest expression of the blessing of the living God upon our labours. Our difficulties are daily diminishing. The path before us becomes more and more luminous.—Eight new Congregations have been received into union with us during our present session. Zion is laying aside her weeds, and putting on her beautiful garments.

In the performance of the duties of the ministry, permit me, my Reverend Brethren, to request you, to insist upon the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel of Christ Jesus. Ordained as you have been by the imposition of my hands, I confide in your affection for a dutiful compliance with my pastoral advice. Let the fall of man, with that depravity of nature which marks our apostate race, enter into all your discourses. Insist at all times upon the necessity of conversion of heart and of the renewing influences of the Holy Spirit. Honour the sacraments of the church as the medium of divine communication. Teach your people that without holiness of heart and life, "no man shall see the Lord." Hold up the Saviour to their view, "as the way, and the truth, and the life"—as the atonement for the sins of the whole world—as the only door by which a fallen creature can enter into bliss. Proclaim the Lord Jesus Christ, as the son of God—the only begotten of the father—the express image of his person—as God manifest in the flesh—God over all blessed for evermore.

In addition to a faithful expression of the truth, see that your lives are conformed to the principles you deliver. Adorn the Gospel of God your Saviour in all things. Be examples of holiness to the congregations over which you are placed. "Let that mind be in you which was in Christ Jesus."

My Brethren of the Laity—Permit me to recommend to your best attentions, the Pastors of your respective congregations—Strengthen their hands, I beseech you in the discharge of their important duties. Encourage them in delivering the truths of the everlasting Gospel. Defend them from the unkind attacks of unbelievers. Carry them in the arms of prayer to the throne of grace. Beseech the Almighty to indue them with his holy spirit, and to sustain them in their arduous work.

My beloved Brethren! I bid you an affectionate adieu. I ask an interest in all your Prayers. Pray for me that I may continue faithful until death; that God may give me the crown of eternal life.

CASE IN POINT.—It has been said that after dinner we weigh less than we did before; and it is fully proved, if the accusation in the following story be true:—A Frenchman relates, that he once heard the mistress of a house grumble very much at her servant for letting the cat eat a pound of butter. The servant, to excuse her negligence denied the fact, but in vain; they weighed the cat, & she only weighed 3-4 lbs. of a lb.

Extract of the letter of the Spanish Minister occasioned by the President's Message to Congress recommending the acknowledgment of the Independence of the South American Colonies dated 9th, March 1831.

I do not think it necessary to prove that, if the state of Spanish America were such as it is represented in the Message; that, if the existence of its government were certain and established; that, if the impossibility of its reunion with Spain were so indisputable; and that, if the justice of its recognition were so evident, the powers of Europe, interested in gaining the friendship of countries so important for their commerce, would have been negligent in fulfilling it. But, seeing how distant the prospect is of even this result and faithful to the ties which unite them with Spain, they await the issue of the contest, and abstain from doing a gratuitous injury to a friendly government, the advantages of which are doubtful, and the odium certain. Such will be that which Spain will receive from the United States in case the recognition proposed in the Message should take effect; and posterity will be no less liable to wonder that the power which has received the most proofs of the friendship of Spain, should be the one delighted with being the first to take a step which could have only been expected from another that had been injured.

Although I could enlarge upon this disagreeable subject, I think it useless to do so, because the sentiments which the Message ought to excite in the breast of every Spaniard can be no secret to you. Those which the King of Spain will experience at receiving a notification so unexpected, will be doubtless very disagreeable; and at the same time that I hasten to communicate it to His Majesty, I think it my duty, to protest, as I do solemnly protest, against the recognition of the governments mentioned of the insurgent provinces of America, by the United States; declaring that it can in no way now, or at any time, lessen or invalidate in the least the right of Spain to the said provinces or to employ who ever means may be in her power to re-unite them to the rest of her dominions.

I pray you, sir, to be pleased to lay this protest before the President; and I flatter myself that, convinced of the solid reasons which have dictated it, he will suspend the measure which he has proposed to Congress, and that he will give to His Catholic Majesty this proof of his friendship and of his justice.

Extract of Mr. Adams's reply.

It will not be necessary to discuss with you a detail of facts, upon which your information appears to be materially different from that which has been communicated to this government, and is of public notoriety; nor the propriety of the denominations which you have attributed to the inhabitants of the South American provinces. It is not doubted that other and more correct views of the whole subject will very shortly be taken by your government; and that it, as well as the other European governments, will shew that deference to the example of the United States, which you urge as the duty or the policy of the United States to shew to theirs. The effect of the example of one independent nation upon the councils and measures of another, can be just only so far as it is voluntary, and as the United States desire that their example should be followed, so it is their intention to follow that of hers upon no other principle. They confidently rely that the time is at hand when all the governments of Europe, friendly to Spain, and Spain herself, will not only concur in the acknowledgment of the independence of the American nations, but in the sentiment that nothing will tend more effectually to the welfare and happiness of Spain than the universal concurrence in that recognition.

Benjamin S. Russell

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity, in the various branches of his business viz:

Making and repairing Riding Chairs, Waggon, Carts, and every thing of the kind,

Pumps and Blocks of every description, Building or repairing Houses, &c. &c.

Having several journeymen who are experienced in these branches, he flatters himself to be able to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to honor him with their commands—His charges will be reasonable, and his work will be executed faithfully, and without unnecessary delay.

Washington, Jan. 11, 1832—(134).



WASHINGTON, N C

FRIDAY MAY 10, 1822

We published on Friday last "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent." dated March 20, instead of "April 20, 1822," which is the proper date.

To correspondents—"AMERICA" is laid over till our next.

SUMMARY.—We are gratified to find the H. of Representatives has refused to adopt the resolutions proposed by the Post Office Committee, which were intended to increase the postage on letters and lessen the circulation of newspapers.

The Compensation Bill was before the H. of Representatives on Friday last, but there is little probability of its passing this session.

We regret to find the intelligence of the Emperor of Russia having declared in our favour, with regard to the slaves carried off by British cruisers last war, proves to be premature—No such decision has taken place.

The Senate have by a very large majority concurred in the appropriation of 100,000 dollars, for the outfit and maintenance of Ministers to South America.

There appears to be a misunderstanding of some moment between the President & Senate—The former has appointed and re-appointed Col. Towson to the artillery, and Col. Gadsden as Adjutant General, and the Senate persist in their refusal to concur in the appointments.

Capt. Shaw of the Navy has been suspended by the Court Martial lately sitting at Boston for six months, which the President has confirmed. Lieut. Abbot's trial is now pending before the same tribunal.

Fires—There have been destructive fires at Norfolk and Baltimore—at the former thirty, and the latter, thirteen houses destroyed.

The committee on Commerce and Manufactures in the Senate have reported in favor of an entire prohibition of the importation of foreign spirits.

Congress must have adjourned on Wednesday, leaving much unfinished business.

An Irish paper observes, two women have been taken into custody charged with being "White boys."

The probability of hostilities between the Russians and Turks we think increased by the last European advices. Large contracts for grain were made at Odessa, whilst the Russian army on the Turkish frontier is not less than 200,000 men.

Austria is said to have assumed rather a bold tone towards her Holy Ally Russia, for the preservation of peace—If this be the fact, England or France, or both of them, have encouraged it, with promised support, for Francis singlehanded would hardly dare a competition with Alexander.

The British government have been making large purchases of flour and hemp for their navy, at Riga. The French likewise have contracted for ship timber for their fleet, at the same place.

The Greeks are reported to have gained another naval victory over the Turks.

WEST INDIA COMMERCE.

Every indication from London—and we have dates as late as the 31st ult.—favors the belief that the West India commerce is to be opened to the vessels of the United States, subject, however, to increased duties. Information from France, also, is favorable to a settlement of our commercial differences with that country.

Nat. Int.

Our commerce with the British colonies in the West Indies will certainly be thrown open with but few restrictions. Various points of policy have led to this determination on the part of the British government. Their colonies were in a decaying state. The French, Swedish, Danish, and other Islands, were carrying on a brisk commerce, whilst the British possessions were in a languishing condition, and the expenses of their government bore heavy upon the nation. This will be good news for our agriculturalists, and give a spur to commerce, whilst it decreases the price of colonial produce.—Nat. Adv.

A meeting of the West India Merchants and Planters was held the 29d at the London Tavern, when it was agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons, for an open commercial intercourse between the British West India Islands & Colonies and the United States.

The London Sun, says an application

has been made to the Board of Trade, in behalf of the colonists in British North America to postpone the bill for extending the intercourse in American shipping with the British West Indies until the next session of Parliament, that they may be afforded an opportunity to be heard upon, and to offer evidence against the measure.

The criminal calendar at Cork (Ireland) for the ensuing assizes, amounts to the number of 350; at Tralce, to 183. A vessel of war was ordered to the Shannon to receive on board all convicted under the insurrection act, preparatory to transportation.

VACCINE AGENCY.

The bill to repeal the act constituting this agency, has passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority—102 to 57—and we are sincerely glad of it, regretting only that the agency was ever established. We have not yet doubted that the vaccine disease was the means afforded by a kind providence to extirpate the small pox, but have believed that the remedy would have succeeded far better, if less reliance had been placed on the agent and more on those whose business it is to attend to and mark the progress of that remedy. High sounding titles will do nothing with the Small Pox—it is genius, diligence and care that must combat and destroy it—its management is best left with those to whom we trust our lives—direct responsibility is the best security that can be afforded in things of this nature.

Niles' Reg.

The Charleston Courier states, that the Spaniards in Cuba were very much exasperated at the President's Message, recommending the recognition of Independence of the South American Provinces; and also at the vigilance of our cruisers in the destruction of Piratical vessels in that vicinity.

A letter from Liverpool states that a purchase of 1200 bushels European bonder wheat had been shipped at the port of New York!!!

The French Government is said to have sent new instructions to the Ambassador in America, which authorize the hope of a removal of the commercial difficulties.

An express reached London on the 30th March, with information that the French funds fell 2 per cent on the 28th. The rumors got up in consequence of this intelligence, were, that there was news of fresh insurrections in France, and that the negotiations between Russia and Turkey were broken off. The last report the Courier flatly contradicts, and repeats the belief that the differences will be adjusted.

It is said there will be another meeting of Sovereigns at Vienna the ensuing summer, at which the King of England will be present.

ODessa, Feb. 25.

Within these few days war is very much spoken of. The government has made large contracts for the supply of the armies. The Emperor, whom we did not expect till May, will come, it is said, next month. A traveller from the banks of the Danube says, that the Turks are working with the greatest activity to place Bender and Ismail in a state of defence, and that they are in force on that frontier.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.

The demand for Cotton throughout the week ending on Saturday, has been regular, but not extensive or brisk—500 bbls Am. Tar, have been sold by auction, at 12s 9d; and 500 bbls Tar on the quay at 12s 6d.

The marriage of George IV. with a Danish Princess, daughter of the present King of Denmark, and aged only 29 years, continues to occupy the attention of the London Editors.

Notwithstanding strong indications of war, the London Courier, of the 30th March, asserts, that they continue to believe the negotiations now going on, "will terminate in an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two powers." To this it is added, that the last accounts from Vienna, March 15th, says, "that the Emperor Alexander is in favor of peace." Add to this, that it is now admitted for the first time in the Morning Chronicle, "that there is at least some ground for believing the negotiations now carrying on at Vienna may end in a peaceable arrangement."

In the midst of these contradictory statements, one thing, at least, appears certain—namely, that couriers are continually passing between St. Petersburg and Paris, Berlin and Paris, St. Petersburg and London; and it was reported, and pretty generally believed at Vienna, that a Congress was to be held here in the course of the summer, at which the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Great Britain, were expected to be present.

An account from Trieste, of the 18th of March, states, that the Ottoman fleet had landed 10,000 men at Paros. Another account from the same place, of the 16th March, states that an engagement had taken place between the Greek and Turkish fleets off Paros, in which the former succeeded in capturing 25 transports. The Greeks, it is said had 75 sail, and the Turks only 60 in the engagement.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

By the Sch. Dolphin, arrived at Charleston, files of the Sierra Leone Gazette to the 24th of February have been received. We are sorry to find that they confirm the verbal reports brought by the same vessel, that the Slave Trade is still carried on to a shameful extent on the windward coast of Africa.

We learn from Capt. Pearson, who came home in the schooner Dolphin, that the American Colonists were comfortably settled at Cape Mesurado, and were highly pleased with their prospects. They found the climate healthy and the soil fertile, and their wish was that their brethren generally in the United States would embrace the first opportunity to come and settle with them.—Courier.

The outrages in Ireland appear to continue, and are stated to be marked with a character of great atrocity. Those engaged in those excesses, when apprehended, are instantly tried and executed.

Letters from Lagura and Carraccas, of the 9th of April, states that the President's Message to Congress, recommending the recognition of the South American States, had produced great satisfaction in that country. No doubt was entertained that the U. States would derive important commercial advantages from being the first to come forward in this acknowledgement.

We mentioned, the other day, a rumor then in circulation, that the point in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the restoration of captured slaves, which had, according to the Treaty, been referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, had been decided by him in favor of the claims of the United States. This, we now understand, is incorrect. The fact is, that the last information from St. Petersburg was, that the discussion on the subject, by the Ministers of the United States and Great Britain, had terminated, and that it was finally placed before the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the award of the Emperor.

Nat. Int.

We have arrived at the last day of the present session of Congress, as to any measures which have not yet passed the house in which they originated;—the three last days of the session being, by the new rule, devoted in each house, to bills which have passed in the other house. A large proportion of the business which has originated in the House of Representatives, is yet undecided and must lie over to the next session. The compensation bill, which occupied three days of the time of the House (sitting eight hours each day) and which is yet in suspense, has defeated many bills.—The bill was yesterday laid on the table, and may be considered as one of those laid over to the next session. The subject of fortifications, and the contract under them, have also occupied much time, and been the means of preventing the consideration of many important propositions. The appropriations for those objects, however, were yesterday passed by an overwhelming majority in the House of Representatives, and much other business was afterwards transacted.

Nat. Int. of the 4th.

GAMBLING IN THE STOCKS.

United States' Bank Stock, which, since the origin of the Bank seems to have been the special aim and prey of jobbers and gamblers, was yesterday sold at 98, having fallen in one day 8 per cent; and, since a month or six weeks, from 115—and all this without any sort of relation to the real and fair value of the stock, but simply from the nature of the contracts entered into for its sale or purchase. All this is well enough understood here in the city, but our country readers, and those out of the State, might, without some explanation suppose that a real depreciation had occurred in the Stock.

The truth is, that from the great abundance of unemployed capital floating in our market during the past summer, a vast amount of U. S. Bank Stock was purchased on speculation, chiefly by the brokers, in the hopes of a rise, and money borrowed, at a low interest, on a hypothecation of it, to enable the purchasers to pay for it. The revival of commerce in part, the excessive importations in a greater degree, having increased the demand for money; the loans on Bank Stock are required to be paid as they fall due, and in order to pay them, the Stock is thrown into a market now as bare of money as before it was redundant of it, and sold for what it will bring. The market being thus overstock-

ed, the price naturally falls, and, notwithstanding the glut, it should do.

The National Intelligencer remarks that information from France, is favorable to a settlement of our commercial difficulties with that country.

The Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS is elected Mayor of Boston, there being but 14 votes opposed to him.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

We have seen, this forenoon, two elegant swords, manufactured by N. Starr, of Middletown, (Conn.) which, for workmanship and beauty, can scarcely be excelled. The hilt and ornaments are of pure gold. They were made to an order from the State of Tennessee, for Gen. Jackson and Gen. Gaines. On one side of the one intended for Gen. Jackson, is engraved the following inscription, "This sword is presented by the State of Tennessee to Gen. Jackson, for meritorious services performed in the late war with Great Britain." On the blade is engraved "New Orleans." The one intended for Gen. Gaines, has "Erie" engraved upon the blade, and the same inscription upon the scabbard as the one intended for Gen. Jackson, except the name.

LAW CASE.—A cause was lately tried at Doylestown, Penn. of considerable importance to the country at large. The defendant was sued for damages on a charge of having obstructed the water on his own premises; diverting it from its natural course, and using it to the injury of the plaintiff. A verdict was given for the latter. The principles of law which appeared to be clearly established, were, that the owner of the soil had a right to every drop of water that fell from the Heavens to the centre of the earth, that he had a right to use the streams of water for any purpose his convenience might require, on his own land; delivering into their natural channels, when they crossed his lines. He must not divert them from their course into limestone vaults, or other sinks, where they would be lost to the adjoining proprietors; nor must he waste the water, nor abuse his privilege in any way, to the manifest injury of his neighbor below; nor for such malicious abuse of privilege, be liable to the payment of heavy damages.

A long communication was read from a man at Philadelphia, who has invented some sub-marine machine, a hundred times better than the torpedo, which, if necessary, will surely blow every thing sky-high that should have the temerity in time of war to approach our harbor. The inventor prays encouragement. Ald. Bingham moved that it be postponed till the next war; but was referred to the committee on Arts and Sciences.

WILMINGTON, April 27.

At the term of the Superior Court, held in this town last week, before Judge Bledger, a man by the name of WILLIAM PORTER, was tried for burglary, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the last Friday in May next.

RHEUMATISM.

It is said to be a specific for the Rheumatism, to apply a cabbage leaf to the affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the back, and place it on the part with a bandage of flannel, going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and in two or three repetitions effect a cure.

HOARHOOUND.

CONSUMPTION.—Completely to eradicate this disorder, I will not positively say the following remedy is capable of doing, but will venture to affirm that by a temperate mode of living, (avoiding spirituous liquors wholly) wearing flannel next to the skin, and taking every morning half a pint of new milk, mixed with the expressed juice of green hoarhound, the complaint will not only be relieved, but the individual will procure to himself a length of days beyond what the mildest fever could give room for. I am, myself, a living witness to the beneficial effects of this agreeable, though innocent, yet powerful application.—Four weeks use of the hoarhound milk relieved the pains of my breast, gave me to breathe deep, long and free, strengthened and harmonized my voice, and restored to me a better state of health than I had enjoyed for many years.

HOOPIING COUGH.

It is not generally known that when a child has this troublesome and dangerous complaint, if the back bone, from the neck downwards, be rubbed with garlic, previously warmed by the fire, a cure is effected in a very short time: this treatment should be repeated for several days together.

CURE FOR WARTS.

Take a piece of unslacked lime,

...wetter the top of the wart, for the
...two or three times a day, and they
...will be perceptibly removed in a short
...time without leaving the slightest scar, or
...inconvenience being sustained on ac-
...count of the time.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

A correspondent (says the Boston Pal-
adium) strongly recommends the more
use of Sage as a corrective of coldness
of the stomach, and indigestion, promoting
a variable appetite, improving the sight
of the hearing, and generally conducive to
health and long life. These statements
are supported by references to ancient
writers, and instances of longevity.
"The best preparation," says the Edin-
burgh Dispensary, "is the infusion of
the dry leaves drank as tea; or a tincture
of the extract made with rectified spirit, taken
in a glass of water; these contain the whole
virtues of the sage; the distilled waters
and essential oil, only its warm and aro-
matic quality."

RATS AND MICE.

A plant which grows in every field, cal-
led the Dog's Tongue, the *Cynoglossum*
of Linnaeus, has been found to
possess a very valuable quality. If gather-
ed at the period when the sap is in full vi-
gor, bruised with a hammer, and laid in
house, barn, granary, or any place infested
by rats and mice, those destructive vermin
will shift their quarters immediately. The
success of this method is equally speedy
and effectual, and worthy the experiment
of every person. N. H. Gazette.

A certain method of securing horse
from fleas and all other insects, is rubbing
them every morning with walnut leaves.

Proof that a man can be his own Grand-
father.

There was a widow and her daughter, in-
law, and a man and his son. The widow
married the son, and the daughter the old
man; the widow was therefore, mother to
her husband's father, consequently grand-
mother to her own husband. They had a
son to whom she was great-grand-mother;
now as the son of a great-grand-mother
must be either a great-grand-father or
great-uncle, this boy was therefore his own
grandfather.



Marine News.

From the Reading Room Books

ARRIVED.

May 5 h. Sloop Benevolence, Crowell,
Charleston 4 days, Molasses & Sugar to N.
Oliver—Left at Charleston 10th. Jane,
Berry, for Baltimore in 3 days; Sloop
Wishing in Baker, Boston, 1 day—passen-
ger Mr. B. Runyon.

7th. Schrs. General Jackson, Cook, New
York, 5 days, ballast.

Schr. Sally Ravens, Cruithers, N. Y. 4
days, Dry Goods & Groceries to Wm. O.
Ginn, James Ellison, &c.

Schr. Glance, Chase, Philadelphia, 10
days, Beer and Cheese to master.

Sloop Edenton, Walker, Philadelphia, 6
days, Flour to the master.

8th. Schr. Nancy, Luther, N. Y. 5 days
Dry Goods and Groceries to E. Hoyt &c.

Sloop Alexander Clunn, Lamb, N. Y. 7
days, ballast.

Sloop Henry, Kewell, arrived at Charles-
ton on the 29th ult. Sugar & Coffee, from
Savanna. Return there again in 10 days.

Doctors Telfair & Freeman

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Valua, with their former Stock, makes a
complete and extensive assortment; and
they can in future supply Country Practition-
ers and Families with any quantity at a low
price. In addition to the articles usually kept
on hand, they have received Patent Medi-
cines, Soda Powders, Tooth Powder, Tooth
Brushes, Perfumes of various kinds, Antique
Oil, Lip Salve, &c.

They are ready at all times, to attend
those who may call or send for them either
Town or Country—one or the other can
be found at their Shop (next door to
Mr. Gallagher's Tavern) or at their dwell-
ing. Their charges in all cases, will be
regulated by the usual rates in this place.
They are prepared with a complete set of
Dental Instruments to clean, file, plug or
extract teeth.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INTENDING

leave the State in a few days, take this
method to request all persons having claims
against the firm to present them for pay-
ment—those indebted are earnestly solicited
to make immediate payment.

BUFFINGTON & INGRAHAM,
May 8. 3:55

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES.	FROM D. C. O. B. C. J. R. M. S.			
Bacon	lb.	7	20	do
Butter			33	do
B. Wax			33	do
BRANDY, French	gal.	2 25	3 50	do
do. Apple			50	do
do. Peach			1	do
Corn	bush	70	do	do
Meal		80	90	do
PEAS, White		60	60	do
do. Red		60	65	do
Cotton	lb.	13	14	do
Coffee		30	32	do
Cheese				do
Cordage		14	15	do
Flour	bbl	7 50	do	do
Flax-Seed	bush			do
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 25	1 50	do
do. Country		45	50	do
Pine Scantling	M	6	8	do
Plank				do
Floor Boards		4	do	do
Shingles, 22 inch		1 40	1 50	do
STAVES,				do
W. O. hhd.		14	do	do
R. O. do. rough		8	do	do
do. W. O. bbl.		8	10	do
HEADING,				do
W. O. hhd.		16	do	do
Lard	lb.	8	9	do
Leather, Sole		28	do	do
Molasses	gal.	40	42	do
NAVAL STORES				do
Tar	bbl	1	do	do
Pitch		1 30	1 35	do
Rosin		1 10	do	do
Turpentine		1 30	1 75	do
do. Spirits	gal.	35	36	do
Rice	cwt.	3 50		do
Pork	bbl	9	12 50	do
Beef				do
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	1 25	1 30	do
do. W. I.		70	75	do
do. America		40	42	do
SALT, Allum	bush	70	do	do
do. Fine		70	do	do
SUGAR, Loaf	lb	18	20	do
do. Lump		20	do	do
do. Brown		10	12	do
TOBACCO,				do
Manufactured,	cwt.	8	15	do
do. Leaf		4	5	do
Whiskey	gal	40	do	do
Wheat	bush			do

United States of America,

NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT.

To the Marshal of the District, Greeting.

WHEREAS Thomas W. Blackledge, Esq. Proctor for Andrew Meushett, Nathan F. Holbrook, and Thomas Powell, have exhibited a libel in complaint in the District Court of the United States, for the Pamlico District, stating, alleging & propounding, that the libellants shipped on board the schooner Joseph, of Boston, Consider Glass master, as seamen of said Schooner, and there is now due them Wages for their services aforesaid. And whereas the Judge of the District Court for the District aforesaid hath ordered and directed the first Monday in June next, for all persons concerned to be cited and intimated to appear in the office in the city of Raleigh of the Hon. H. Potter, and show cause, if any they have, why judgment should not pass as prayed. You are therefore hereby authorized, empowered and strictly enjoined, peremptorily to cite and admonish said Consider Glass master, and all persons whatsoever having or pretending to have any right, title, interest or claim in or to the said Schooner Joseph, libelled against as aforesaid, by publicly affixing this motion on the mainmast of the said Schooner Joseph, for some time, and by leaving there affixed a true copy thereof; and by all other lawful ways, means and methods whatsoever, whereby this motion may be made most public and notorious, to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, before the judge aforesaid, and also to attend upon every session and sessions, to be held there and from thence, until a definitive sentence, shall be read and promulgated in the said business inclusively, if any of them shall think it their duty so to do to her, abide by and perform all and singular, such judicial acts as are necessary, and by law required to be done and expedited in the premises; and further to do and receive what unto law and justice shall appertain, under the pain of the law and the contempt thereof; the absence and contumacy of them and every of them in any wise notwithstanding. And whatsoever you shall do in the premises, you shall duly certify unto the Judge aforesaid, at the time and place aforesaid, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable MARY POTTER, Judge of our said District Court, this the fourth Monday, of April in the year of our Lord 1822 and in the XLVI year of the Independence of the United States of America.

J. BROWN, Register.
Executed by affixing a true copy of the above libel on the mainmast of said Schr. THOMAS A. DEMILL, Dpt. Marshal.

PLOUGHS.

Supply of Freeboms, Corn and No. 0 Ploughs.

RICHARD GRIST.

April 24th—3w354.

Abner Burbank,

Has just received in addition to his former assortment of Groceries the following articles which he will sell cheap for cash or barter—viz

- 12 Hhds N. E. Rum
- 2 bbls do.
- 3 hhd W. I. Rum,
- 4 do. Molasses,
- 3 do. Sugar,
- 5 Bags Coffee,
- 20 bbls Philadelphia Superfine Flour,
- 10 do. do. Fine do.

April,—3w354.

Advertisement.

LOST or mislaid a Note, given by John B. Jasper with James Dowdy as security, for \$106 3-100, drawn in favour of Daniel Lewis, Executor of Benjamin Campen; and became due on the 20th Dec. 1820. All persons are hereby forewarned from receiving said note, and the drawers from paying the same to any other than the subscriber.

THOMAS ROBASON, Guardian.
May 3. 3135 JR

For Sale,

ALIKELY negro boy between 8 and 10 years of age: For particulars apply to THE PRINTER

April 25th—4w354.

A GOOD PIANO FORTE, nearly new and entirely uninjured, for Sale on accommodating terms

Apply to THE PRINTER.

April 24—3w354.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having lately removed to Pitt county, on the plantation formerly belonging to Major John Hodges, intends carrying on

The Blacksmith Business

in all its various branches—His smith is well known to be one of the best in the State. All kinds of work done in the neatest manner and with all possible dispatch.

Horses Shod in the neatest manner.

SAMUEL LATHAM.

BELLE VUE, April 22d, 1822—3w354.

WANTED.

PITCH PINE LOGS 16 & 20 feet long, to square 12 & 18 inches

ALSO—Yellow Poplar Logs to square 19 inches, lengths not material. Persons disposed to contract for the delivery of such, will please apply to

JOHN JACKSON.

Washington, April 26, 1822—5w354.

J. J. continues to purchase W. O. Hhd and Pipe Staves and Hhd Heading; R. O Hhd. Staves, Pitch pine Lumber of various descriptions, and Shingles.

Cape Hatteras Light.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th inst. the Light House at Cape Hatteras in N. Carolina, for want of Oil, and being out of repair, will cease to be lighted, and will remain so until farther notice.

THOMAS H. BLOUNT, Super-
intendent's Office.

Washington, N. C. April 17. 4w353.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, are requested to insert the above advertisement for one month in their daily paper, and forward their bill for the same to the Editor of the Recorder.

State of North-Carolina,

Beaufort County.

John Elliott vs. James Murphy.
Original Attachment returned before me by Samuel Smallwood, one of the Constables of said County, Levied on Staves and Rigging—I have agreeably to law, said the proceedings in this suit for the space of thirty days; at the end of which, if the defendant does not appear and plead, Judgment final will be given against him.

R. H. BONNER, J. P.
Washington, April 18th, 1822—4w353

FOR SALE.

A neat new Jersey Waggon

Apply to THE PRINTER

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas, the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause lands to be offered for sale;

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the public sales shall be held as follows, viz:

At the Land Office at Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 17 and 18, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line

17 and 18, in ranges 1 & 9, west do.

At the Land Office at Vandalia, in Illinois, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 3 and 4 do.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of

Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in ranges 5, 6 and 8, east of the 3d principal meridian line

11, in range 7, do.

At the Land Office at Palestine, in Illinois, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of

Townships 6, 7, 8 and 9, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

5, 6, 7, 8 & 9 in range 14, west of 2d do.

8 and 9 12 and 13 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of

Townships 10 11 12 and 13, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

10 11 12 & 13, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west of 2d do.

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of

Townships 14 15 16 and 17, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

14 15 16 & 17, in ranges 12 13 & 14, west of 2d do.

At the same place, on the 1st Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 18 19 20 and 21, in ranges 9 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line

18 19 20 & 21, in ranges 13 & 14 west of 2d principal meridian line

18 19 and 20 in range 12, do do

18 11, do do

17 18 19 and 20 10, do do

At the Land Office for the Northern district of Louisiana, at the town of Ouachita, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 15 16 17 18 and 19, in ranges 1 2 3 4 and 5, west of the meridian line

At the Land Office at the Seat of Justice of the county of Independence, in the Arkansas territory, for the sale of such lands of the United States as are situated in the following described townships and ranges, and which have been excluded from the lottery of the lands appropriated for satisfying warrants for military services, viz:

On the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 & 20 in range 1, east of the 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 and 6 2 do

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 and 9 3 do

1 2 10 11 12 13 and 14 4 do

12 5 do

1 2 3 9 13 14 15 18 19 & 20 1, west do

On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 18 19 and 20, in range 1, west of the 5th meridian line

1 15 16 17 18 19 and 20 3 do

1 10 11 13 14 15 16 & 19 4 do

1 2 9 10 11 12 13 and 16 5 do

1 2 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 13 6 do

13 and 18 6 do

On the 1st Monday in October next, for the sale of such of the above described lands as are situated in the following townships and ranges, viz:

Townships 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 11 13 13 15 16 17 18 19 and 20, range 7, west of 5th meridian line

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 8 do

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 16 do

1 2 18 19 and 20 9 do

19 10 do

POETRY.

The following hymns, intended particularly for children, were first published in the Boston Intelligencer:

MORNING PRAYER FOR A CHILD.

O God, I thank thee that the night,
In peace and rest, hath past away,
And that I see, in this fair light,
My father's smile, that makes it day.

Be thou my Guide; and let me live
As under thine All seeing eye;
Supply my wants—my sins forgive;
And make me happy when I die:

EVENING PRAYER FOR A CHILD.

Another day its course hath run,
And still, O God, thy child is blest:
For thou hast been, by day, my sun,
And thou wilt be, by night my rest.

Sweet sleep descends, my eyes to close,
And now, while all the world is still,
I give my body to repose,
My spirit to my Father's will.

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

LETTERS ON UNITARIANISM,

By Samuel Miller, D. D.

In our last number we introduced this valuable publication to the notice of our readers, and made a quotation from the author's introductory remarks, in relation to the motives which influenced, and the occasion which gave rise to, the publication. In the present number, we design to present the general plan on which it is conducted, and the principal topics of discussion which it embraces, making such selections from each, as our limits will allow. In the first letter the chief design appears to be, to give a view of the leading articles of the Unitarian creed; for, however much the abettors of this scheme affect to load with reproach those who adopt creeds or confessions of faith, they find it impossible to get along themselves without one or the other. The author has collected their articles of faith from their writings, through which they are scattered, and presented them in a regular series. They are all of a negative character, it is true; but when contemplated by the attentive reader, will convince him that Unitarians discard every peculiar and discriminating tenet of Christianity, save the doctrine of the immortality of the soul and of the admission of the Gentiles into the church. The Socinian bosom of destruction is shown to sweep away, first the doctrine of the Trinity, including the Deity of the Son of God, and the Deity and personality of the Holy Spirit—next the doctrine of the ATONEMENT—and in rapid and regular succession, original sin—justification by the merits of Christ—the perpetuity of future punishment—and finally, by a bold and decisive stroke, the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. The last feat of Unitarians may appear the more remarkable, when it is considered how important and incessantly they make an outcry against creeds, confessions, and articles, *professedly*, that they may appeal to and extol the Holy Oracles, as the only criterion of religious truth. But Dr. M. on this subject well observes, "This is a mere illusion; and a very small acquaintance with their writers and preachers will be quite sufficient to dissipate it." "In my view," says he, "the manner in which they consider and treat the scriptures, is next to their rejection of the Redeemer's true glory, one of the most conclusive evidences of the vital rottenness of their system." Some Unitarians, indeed, profess in words, to believe in the inspiration of the word of God; but even they, when they come to explain themselves, plainly show, that it is not the reality, but the name only, of inspiration which they admit. They set out with a principle concerning the inspired volume, which almost entirely nullifies it at once, as a rule of faith. According to them, reason, after all, is the only safe and adequate guide. They assume it to be the prerogative of reason to sit in judgment upon revelation, and to modify, or expunge from it, every thing which that reason cannot comprehend, or does not approve. Of course, whenever they meet with a passage which appears hostile to their general views, it gives them no serious difficulty. They find an easy way either to silence it, or to make it speak agreeable to their wishes.

"In short, Christianity, if Unitarianism be the truth, is nothing more than a repudiation of the religion of nature, with very small additional light. A future state, a pure morality, and the efficacy of repentance, form the sum total of its discoveries; and men are left, after all, to accomplish their own salvation."

The author then observes that he would not have his readers understand him as "asserting that all Unitarians adopt every one of these opinions," and adds:

"The question is, not whether some who call themselves, and who deserve to be

called Unitarians, believe every article in the list which I have given, but whether the leaders of their sect, at present in Europe and America, do not substantially so believe; and whether the spirit of their system does not go the whole length of my statement.

"Such, then, is Unitarianism. How far it differs from *Drism*, I leave you to judge. Mr. Belsham, who is now at the head of the Unitarians in England, gives it as his opinion, that Unitarianism differs with respect to no important doctrine from the system of the deistical *Theophilanthropists*, of France."

Unitarians since they have been constrained, by the exposure made by the orthodox, of their opinions, to appear in their true character, and as a distinct body, plead hard to be regarded as a set of *Christians*; but the author, in view of this plea, properly observes,

"The slightest glance at this subject will enable you to perceive that this is no sectarian dispute. It is not a controversy between *Presbyterians* and *Episcopalians*, or *Calvinists* and *Arminians*, in which men may take different sides, and yet be equally safe with regard to their eternal prospects. Although I am a decided Calvinist, yet it would never occur to me, to place the peculiarities of the Calvinistic creed among the fundamentals of our common Christianity. While it is impossible for me to be satisfied myself with a theological system which does not include them; I find no difficulty in embracing as brethren in Christ, many who do not view them with the same eyes. But the controversy between the orthodox and Unitarians, is of more vital and awful import. It is a controversy which relates to nothing less than the object of our worship, and the foundation of our hope."

Letter 2d takes notice of some prejudices cherished by many against orthodoxy—viz "that it is austere and repulsive"—lays too much stress on opinions—is a spiritual persecution."

"I always feel," said a gay, worldly hearer, "I always feel easy and comfortable when I listen to the sermons & prayers of the Unitarians. There is nothing to hurt the feelings; nothing to excite alarm; nothing to make me displeased with myself. But when I attend on the ministry of the orthodox, I am constantly rendered uneasy by the views which they give of the condition of man, dissatisfied and anxious about myself, and discouraged at their statement of what is necessary to salvation. From the one I can always come away with a smile and a light heart; from the other, if I have listened at all, I seldom fail of coming away trembling at my danger, full of self-reproach, and feeling as if some serious and immediate measures were necessary to my safety."—Such was the substance of the frank confession of an individual; but the feelings which dictated it, are doubtless that of thousands. I am confident that many, for this very reason, deliberately prefer going to Unitarian places of worship; and have little doubt that others, as deliberately, resolve to cast their lot permanently with that denomination, rather in obedience to the feeling which has been just described, than as the result of careful, or even serious inquiry."

After contrasting the tenets of the two systems, the following solemn appeal is made to the reader:

"I ask you then, my brethren, and I entreat you to ask yourselves in the fear of God, with which of these representations do the sacred Scriptures, both in their letter and spirit, best accord? Let not your feelings decide these questions—This would be like making a culprit at the bar both juror and judge in his own case. But let enlightened, impartial conscience, with the word of God in your hands, give the answer—What will it avail you, in the great day of trial, to find that you have been flattered by blind leaders of the blind, and have set at naught the plain, repeated, solemn, declarations of that word, which was given to guide you into the way of peace, and which will be the great standard of judgment in that day?"

He next shows that the prejudice is unfounded; that real and substantial comfort, when the whole of man's is taken into view, flows only from that system, which is denounced for its austerity.—Socinianism may do very well to live, but not to die by, according to the frank acknowledgment of one who is introduced to the reader's notice in the following manner:

"I should like," said one of the shrewdest men in our country, on being asked, after his return from hearing the most popular Unitarian Preacher then in Boston, how he was pleased with him, "I should like," said he, "always to hear such preaching, if I were sure I was never to die."

The second prejudice comes next to be noticed, that the orthodox lay too much stress on opinions. In rectifying this prejudice, after many appropriate remarks, Dr. M. adds others with a view to convince his readers,

"That the common cry against the orthodox, UNCHARITABLENESS, is one of the most unfounded and unreasonable that

ever obtained currency in a civilized world."

"But with respect to some doctrines, there can be no hesitation in deciding, that if there be any such thing as fundamental truths, these belong to the number. Of this number, the orthodox have always been persuaded, is the doctrine of the true and proper Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ. Those who admit this doctrine and build their whole system upon it; and those who totally reject it, can never worship or commune together. It will be easy, I think, to make it appear that they are of different religions; and that to consider it in any other light, is a perversion of reason as well as of Scripture."

"When the question is, whether the Saviour in whom I put my trust, is a Divine being, or only a man, like myself; whether He is a mere creature, or the uncreated God, the maker and governor of all worlds; whether He is to be honoured and worshipped as my almighty Deliverer from sin and death, or only respected as a mere human preacher of mercy—when these are the questions to be asked, can those who answer them not only differently but oppositely, be of the same religion, or worship in the same temple? Impossible! The objects of their worship are different; the grounds of their confidence are different; the whole current of their exercises and of their language, in contemplating and in seeking salvation, must be entirely different. They who adopt the erroneous side, substitute another Gospel, nay it is not too much to say another God, in place of the Gospel and the God of the Bible. As well might light and darkness be expected to agree. Either the orthodox must be involved in the dreadful guilt of worshipping a creature instead of the Creator; or the Unitarians in the no less shocking guilt of denying the Lord that bought us, and habitually blaspheming that Name which is above every name. Can this difference be a matter of small moment? Is it easy, nay, is it possible to 'make too much' of it—to 'attach too much importance' to it? I could just as soon believe that the points in controversy between the Christian and the Atheist are trivial matters, and that both might, with perfect comfort, worship in the same sanctuary, and commune at the same table."

Under this particular, and in precise accordance with the view just taken, the following quotation from Bishop Horne is introduced with peculiar pertinence.

"Let none persuade you, then, my friends, that the doctrine of the Trinity is a matter of curiosity and speculation only. OUR RELIGION IS FOUNDED UPON IT. For what is Christianity but a manifestation of the three Divine Persons as engaged in the great work of man's redemption, begun, continued, and to be ended by them in their several relations of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; three Persons in one God? If there be no Son of God, WHERE IS OUR REDEMPTION? If there be no Holy Spirit, WHERE IS OUR SANCTIFICATION? Without both, WHERE IS OUR SALVATION? And if these two persons be anything less than divine, why are we baptized equally in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost? Let no man, therefore, deceive you. This is the true God and eternal life."

This blind and inconsistent clamour of American Unitarians for that they are leaved, by a strange misnomer, to call *charity*, the Doctor shows, is not heard in England. Socinians there act more like consistent men, and we add, more like honest men, who have intellect enough to discern the absurdity of classing under one name tenets radically subversive of each other, and honestly enough to detest such incongruous and hypocritical amalgamation.

"Some of the most distinguished Unitarians have, within a few years, used language quite as decisive and 'uncharitable' as any that the most thorough-going Calvinists have ever employed.—They have called upon their followers to 'come out from Babylon'; to 'separate themselves from idolaters'; have publicly declared that the separation of Unitarians from Trinitarians is as obviously proper and necessary as was the separation of Protestants from the church of Rome; and they have not scrupled to stigmatize the Orthodox continually as 'Polytheists,' 'Idolaters,' 'Blasphemers,' &c. This is 'laying stress' with a witness on doctrinal opinions! It is hoped that no Unitarian, hereafter, will ever find fault with the orthodox for considering the Divinity and worship of Christ as *essentials* in the Gospel of his grace, and for maintaining that they are no Christians who reject them."

In view of this astonishing contrast in the matter of consistency and honesty, between Unitarians on the east, and the same men on the west of the Atlantic, and labouring to find some principle upon which to account for it, he is inclined to think that the excessive latitude of liberal Unitarians is resolvable into indifference to

* Bishop Horne's *Discourse on the Trinity*.

truth, and the deistical tenet of their

On the subject of the third prejudice against orthodoxy—viz. that it is a spirit of persecution, Dr. M. asks with peculiar propriety, "what is persecution as applied to the subject of religion?"

"Is it 'persecution' to pronounce a set of opinions unscriptural, and destructive of the souls of men, if we really think them so? Is it 'persecution' to warn those around us against a heresy which we feignedly believe that the Holy Ghost has pronounced 'damnable'? Then no man can preach the Gospel with fidelity, without being a persecutor. Nay, if this be admitted, it is persecution to warn our neighbours against a prowling rascal, a secret incendiary, or a midnight assassin. But can any man reconcile such a doctrine with scripture, or even common sense? In denouncing Unitarianism, then, and in opposing it with scriptural weapons, we humbly conceive we are not liable to persecution."

"If the notions of some of our Unitarian neighbours concerning persecution be correct, then they have been themselves, for some time, in the habit of persecuting the orthodox; for they have not hesitated to hold up them and their opinions to public view in a most odious light, and to ascribe to both a most pestiferous character. Again; if these notions be correct, too, Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Belsham, and other champions of Unitarianism, were in the constant habit, for many years, and some of them continue in the habit, of 'persecuting' the orthodox of Great Britain in publicly stigmatizing them as 'Polytheists,' 'Idolaters,' and 'blasphemers.' But did the orthodox ever call this 'persecution'? I never heard of such a charge. They were too candid and too reasonable ever to think of it. Nay more; I have long known that the Pagans persecuted the primitive Christians. But I never supposed that the primitive Christians persecuted the Pagans, under whose government they lived; yet they certainly did, with the utmost plainness and fidelity, and claim to their Pagan neighbours, that Paganism was a most false and corrupt system, poisonous to the morals and destructive to the souls of its adherents. Was this 'persecution'?"

There is no virtue more acceptable to God, and no practice, more conducive to human happiness, than resignation to the divine will. He, who presumes to question the wisdom, the goodness, and the paternal solicitude for the felicity of man of the SUPREME BEING, is worthy of the most severe punishment. That wisdom, which is displayed in the economy of the vast system of creation—that goodness, which every page in the volume of nature exhibits in language the most forcible and endearing—that paternal solicitude, which the scheme of redemption and pardon gloriously illustrates, should silence every murmur when we are chastised for the most benevolent purposes, and corrected that we may be more worthy of those all-fading joys for which we are ultimately designed. This globe was not constructed for the eternal abode of an immortal soul. We should view all its comforts and all its perplexities as equally short lived and transitory. He who uses the good things of this world without abusing them; who prospers cannot relate; who puts his value upon what he possesses, and is ready to resign the blessing which he is favored with into the hands of him by whom they were bestowed, when the requisite is made, is an object of divine complacency, and will surely receive an abundant reward. Resignation can alleviate the distresses of life, calm its varied troubles, pour a ray of comfort to enliven the vale of tears through which our pilgrimage must be made, and cheer with consoling expectations the gloom that lowers over the pillow of death. Who then would doubt the hardness to doubt the justice of the dispensations of Providence, or arraign Omniscience at the tribunal of human presumption?

FROM THE PARIS CONSTITUTIONAL.

French Tribute to American Literature.

The English, who cannot deny that the brethren beyond the Atlantic equal them at least in liberty and political intelligence, that they are able to struggle successfully with the mother country in what regards progress of commerce, industry and agriculture, & that they surpass it efficaciously enough in the generous views of their diplomacy, intrenched their pride before their literary superiority and plumed themselves on the circumstance of the United States having, with the exception of France, Lin and Barlow produced as yet no work worthy of taking high place in the ranks of the English classics of the reign of Elizabeth and Anne. This late resource has been taken from them. An American, Washington Irving, has raised himself to single work, to the level of the purest and most elegant writers produced by Europe.